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**SPE RESPONSE FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

DATE

: 8/16/07

Paper No.: \_\_\_\_\_

TO SPE OF

: ART UNIT 2616 CHAN Wing F (spe)

SUBJECT

: Request for Certificate of Correction for Appl. No.: 10/643792 Patent No.: 6940875

Please respond to this request for a certificate of correction within 7 days.

Please review the requested changes/corrections as shown in the attached certificate of correction. Please complete this form (see below) and forward it with the file to:

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**HENRY RANDALL**

**Certificates of Correction Branch**

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**The request for issuing the above-identified correction(s) is hereby:**

Note your decision on the appropriate box.

☒ **Approved**

All changes apply.

☐ **Approved in Part**

Specify below which changes do not apply.

☐ **Denied**

State the reasons for denial below.

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

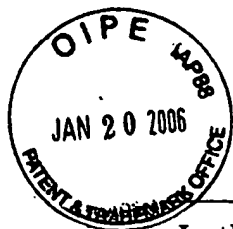
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\_\_\_\_\_

**JOHN PEZZLO**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**

**JAY K. PATEL**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**

**SPE**

**Art Unit**



*cogc*  
**PATENT**

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In the **PATENT** of:

Mesecher et al.

**Patent No.:** 6,940,875

**Issued:** September 6, 2005

**Appln. No.:** 10/643,792

**Filed:** August 19, 2003

For: CONTINUOUSLY ADJUSTED-  
BANDWIDTH DISCRETE-TIME PHASE-  
LOCKED LOOP

Our File: I-2-0097.3US

Date: January 18, 2006

**Certificate**  
**JAN 24 2006**  
**of Correction**

**REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

A Certificate of Correction under 35 U.S.C. §§ 254, 255 and 37 C.F.R. §§1.322, 1.323 is requested for U.S. Patent No. 6,940,875. Correction of the following errors is requested.

**ON THE TITLE PAGE**

At section (57), line 1, before the word "for", delete "reciever" and insert therefor  
--receiver--.

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

At column 2, line 13, after the word "a", delete "B-CDMATM" and insert therefor  
--B-CDMA<sup>TM</sup>--.

At column 2, line 40, after the word "present", delete "inventor" and insert  
therefor --invention--.

01/20/2006 HNGUYEN1 00000078 090435 6940875

01 FC:1811

100.00 DA

**JAN 25 2006**

**Patentee: Mesecher et al.**  
**Patent No.: 6,940,875**

At column 5, line 53, after the word "mixer", delete "122" and insert therefor  
--110--.

At column 5, line 67, equation 2, delete " $m = \sqrt{I^{2+Q^2}}$ " and insert therefor  
--  $m = \sqrt{I^2 + Q^2}$  --.

At column 9, line 55, after the word "The", delete "anaysis" and insert therefor  
--analysis--.

#### **IN THE CLAIMS**

In claim 24, at column 12, line 42, after the word "response", insert --to--.

#### **IN THE DRAWINGS**

Please replace Figures 2-5 and 11 with replacement Figures 2-5 and 11 attached  
hereto.

#### **REMARKS**

The replacement of figures 2-5 and 11 is respectfully requested. These figures were originally filed in an amendment on February 22, 2005. However, the printed Patent 6,940,875 did not include the replaced drawings. In Figure 2, the reference numeral for the base station was changed to 4 to be consistent with the specification.

JAN 25 2006

**Patentee: Mesecher et al.**  
**Patent No.: 6,940,875**

In Figure 3, the reference numeral pointers for the data signal 46, the filter parameters 45, and the despread pilot signal 30 have been changed to be consistent with the specification.

In Figure 4, one of the two elements labeled 80.1 was changed to 80.i to be consistent with the specification. Also, an extraneous reference number 84 has been removed and pointers for the reference numerals 84, 100, 88, 90, 92 were added.

In Figure 5, the phrase "CORRECTION SIGNAL" was deleted.

In Figure 11, reference numeral 182 has been added.

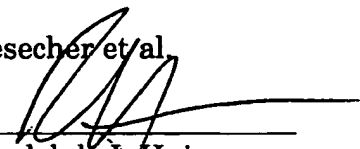
Patentees believe that the above errors are of such a nature as to justify the issuance of a Certificate of Correction. Patentees have enclosed a completed Certificate of Correction Form PTO/SB/44. Please charge the surcharge fee of \$100 to the Deposit Account of InterDigital Communications Corporation, Deposit Account No. 09-0435.

Patentees respectfully request that the Certificate of Correction be issued.

Respectfully submitted,

Mesecher et al.

By

  
Randolph J. Huis  
Registration No. 34,626  
(215) 568-6400

Volpe and Koenig, P.C.  
United Plaza, Suite 1600  
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Philadelphia, PA 19103  
RJH/HV/dmm  
Enclosures

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PTO/SB/21 (09-04)

Approved for use through 07/31/2006.

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**TRANSMITTAL  
FORM**

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

Patent Number	6,940,875
Issue Date	September 6, 2005
First Named Inventor	Mesecher et al.
Application Number	10/643,792
Filing Date	August 19, 2003
Attorney Docket Number	I-2-0097.3US

**ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)**

<input type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form <input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment/Reply <input type="checkbox"/> After Final <input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request <input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement  <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers  <input type="checkbox"/> Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund <input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Table on CD  Remarks	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to TC <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) <input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information <input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below): <b>Request for Certificate of Correction; Form PTO/SB/44</b>
--	--	--

**SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT**

Firm Name	VOLPE AND KOENIG, P.C.		
Signature			
Printed name	Randolph J. Huis		
Date	1/10/2006	Reg. No.	34,626

**CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below.

Signature			
Typed or printed name	Randolph J. Huis	Date	1/10/2006

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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JAN 25 2006

# **UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

Page 1 of 2

PATENT NO. : 6,940,875  
 APPLICATION NO.: 10/643,792  
 ISSUE DATE : September 6, 2005  
 INVENTOR(S) : Mesecher et al.

It is certified that an error appears or errors appear in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

## **ON THE TITLE PAGE**

At section (57), line 1, before the word "for", delete "reciever" and insert therefor --receiver--.

## **IN THE SPECIFICATION**

At column 2, line 13, after the word "a", delete "B-CDMATM" and insert therefor --B-CDMA<sup>TM</sup>--.

At column 2, line 40, after the word "present", delete "inventor" and insert therefor --invention--.

At column 5, line 53, after the word "mixer", delete "122" and insert therefor --110--.

At column 5, line 67, equation 2, delete " $m = \sqrt{I^{2+Q^2}}$ " and insert therefor

### **MAILING ADDRESS OF SENDER (Please do not use customer number below):**

Volpe and Koenig, P.C.  
 United Plaza, Suite 1600  
 30 South 17th Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19103

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# **UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

Page 2 of 2

PATENT NO. : 6,940,875  
 APPLICATION NO.: 10/643,792  
 ISSUE DATE : September 6, 2005  
 INVENTOR(S) : Mesecher et al.

It is certified that an error appears or errors appear in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

$$-- m = \sqrt{I^2 + Q^2} --.$$

At column 9, line 55, after the word "The", delete "anaysis" and insert therefor

--analysis--.

## **IN THE CLAIMS**

In claim 24, at column 12, line 42, after the word "response", insert --to--.

## **IN THE DRAWINGS**

Please replace Figures 2-5 and 11 with replacement Figures 2-5 and 11 attached hereto.

### **MAILING ADDRESS OF SENDER (Please do not use customer number below):**

Volpe and Koenig, P.C.  
 United Plaza, Suite 1600  
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**JAN 25 2006**

Replacement Sheet



2/14

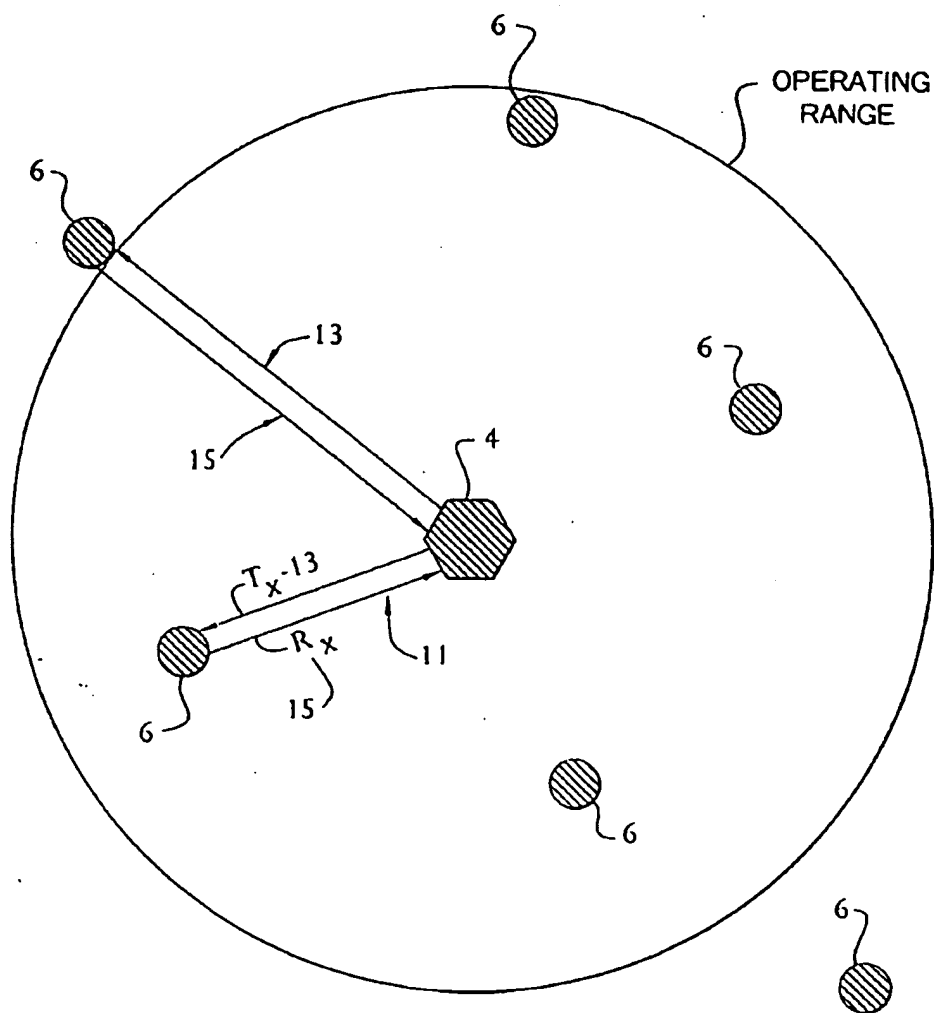


FIG. 2

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JAN 25 2006





Replacement Sheet

3/14

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for 9/16/08

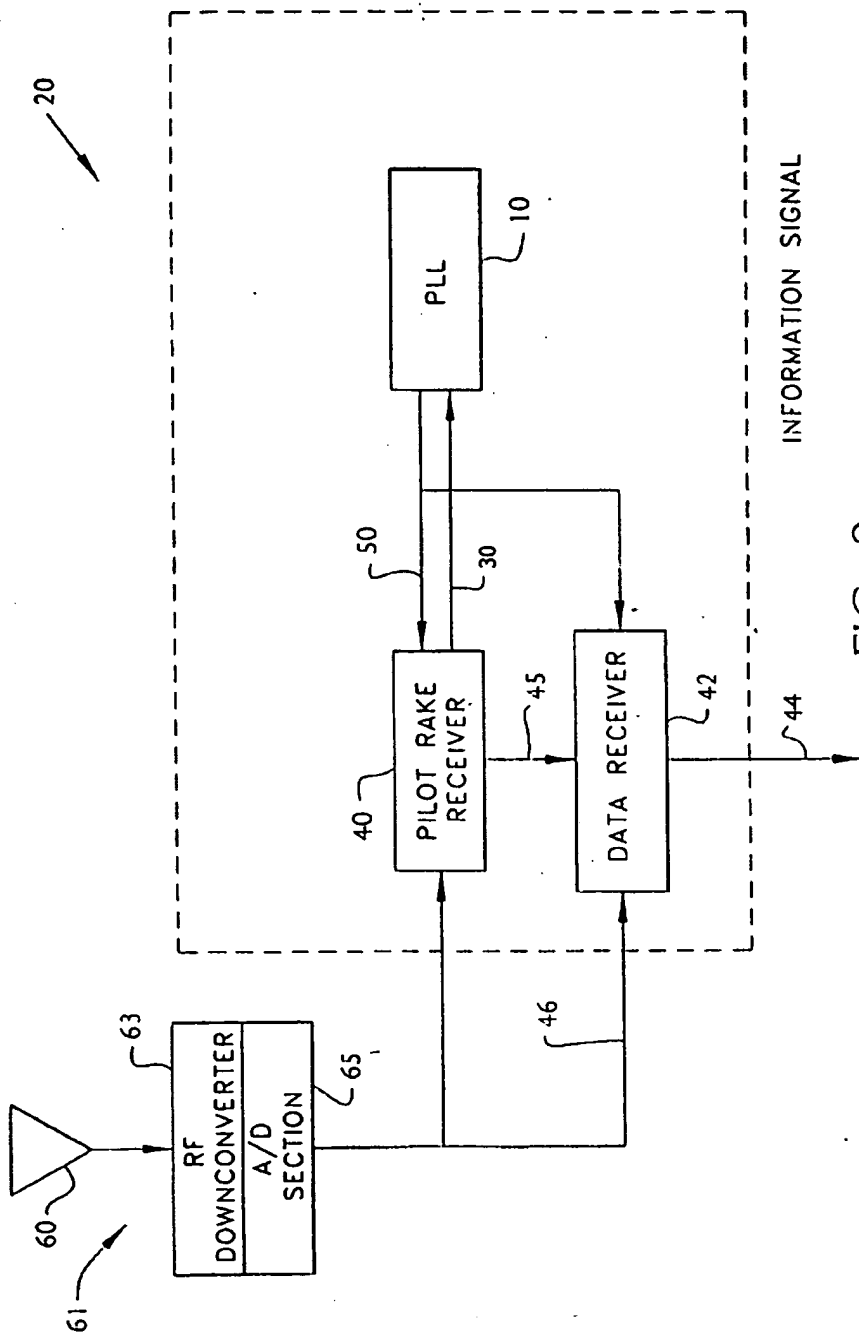


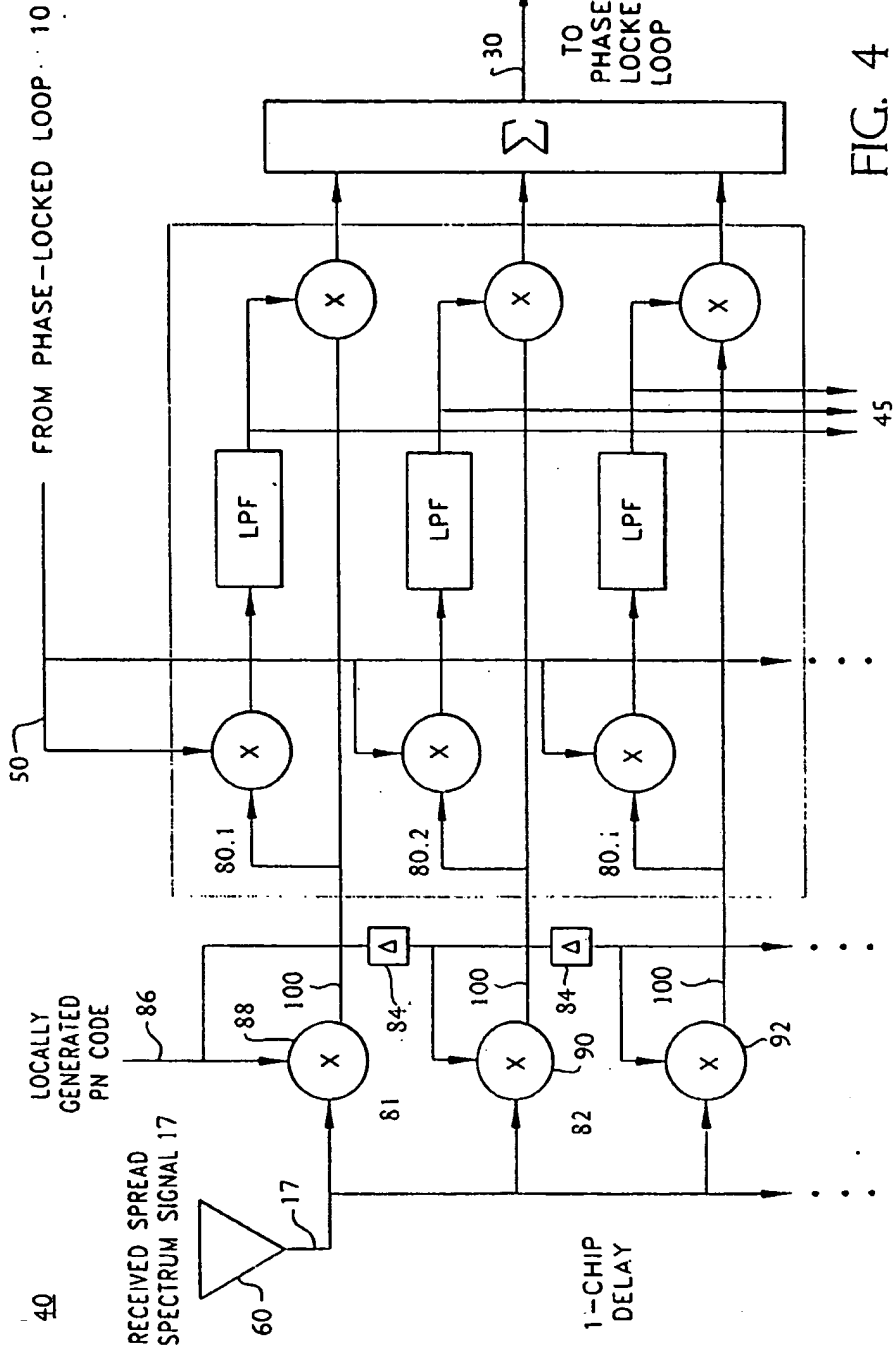
FIG. 3

JAN 25 2006

# Replacement Sheet



4/14



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JAN 25 2006

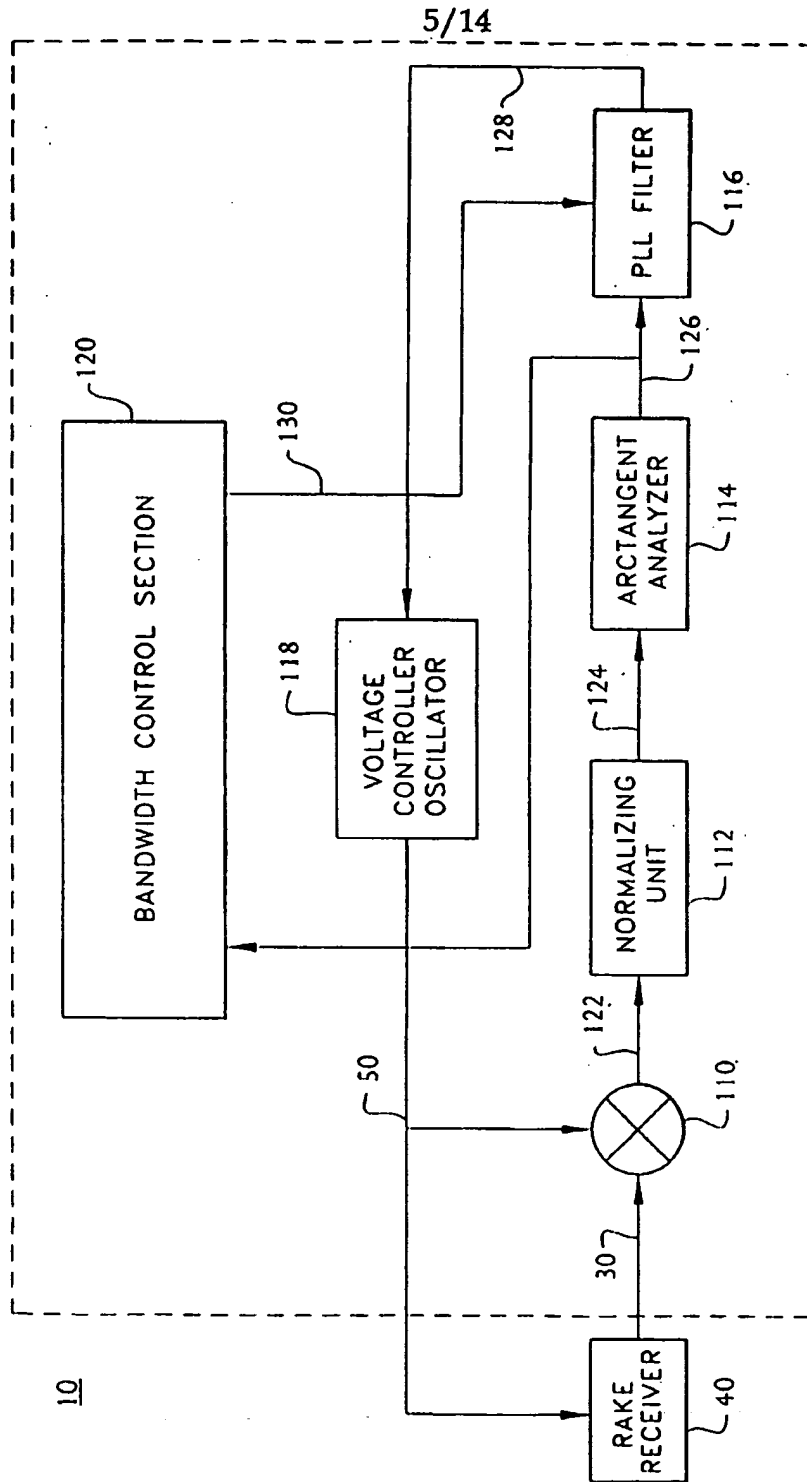


FIG. 5

OK to enter  
 9 Feb 08

JAN 25 2006



11/14

*OK to enter  
of 9/26/08*

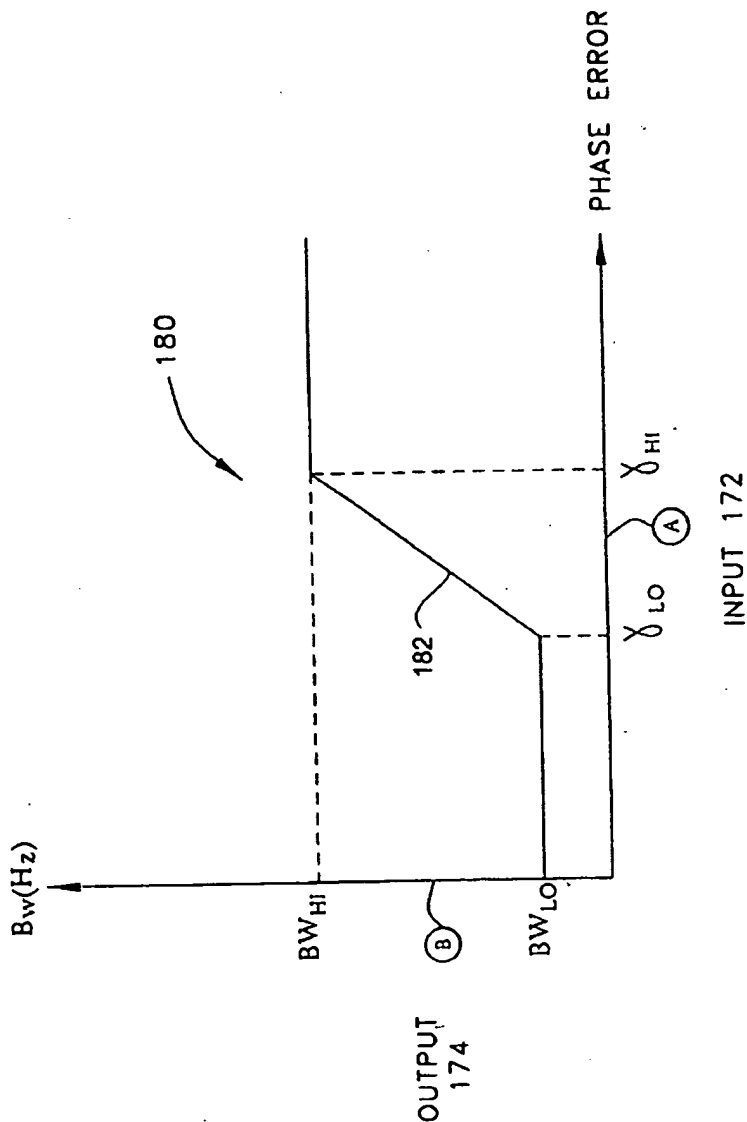


FIG. 11

JAN 25 2006



US006940875B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
Mesecher et al.

(10) Patent No.: **US 6,940,875 B2**  
(45) Date of Patent: **\*Sep. 6, 2005**

(54) **CONTINUOUSLY ADJUSTED-BANDWIDTH  
DISCRETE-TIME PHASE-LOCKED LOOP**

(56) **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

- (75) Inventors: **David K. Mesecher**, Huntington Station, NY (US); **Rui Yang**, Greenlawn, NY (US); **Ramon Cerda**, West Babylon, NY (US)
- (73) Assignee: **InterDigital Technology Corporation**, Wilmington, DE (US)
- (\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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Primary Examiner—John Pezzlo

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Volpe and Koenig, P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A receiver for receiving a CDMA communication signal that is wirelessly transmitted includes a system for correcting phase errors in an information signal which has been transmitted. The correction system comprises circuitry for generating a mixing signal and for combining the mixing signal with said information signal to produce a correction signal. An analyzer analyzes the phase of said correction signal and generates an error signal based on the deviation of the analyzed phase from a reference phase. A bandwidth controller which recursively adjusts the phase of the correction signal such that the phase of said correction signal is substantially equal to said reference phase. The bandwidth controller then selects a bandwidth within an adjustable range based on the correction signal, estimates an offset by interrogating the error signal, and modifies said correction signal by the offset.

**25 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets**

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/643,792**

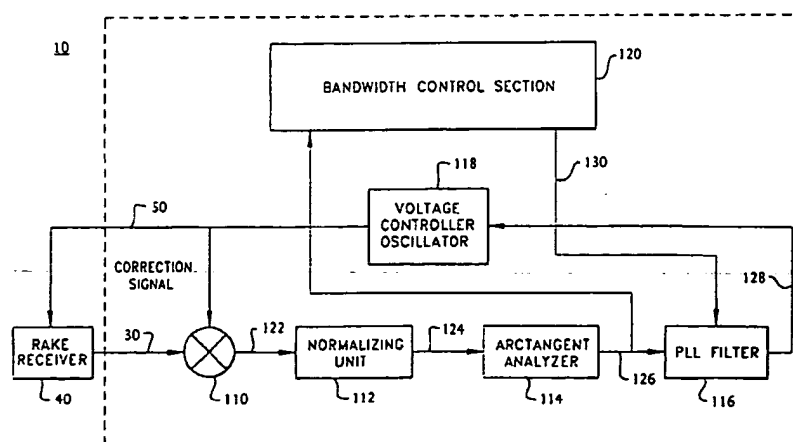
(22) Filed: **Aug. 19, 2003**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2004/0032842 A1 Feb. 19, 2004

**Related U.S. Application Data**

- (63) Continuation of application No. 09/558,686, filed on Apr. 24, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,608,826, which is a continuation of application No. 08/871,109, filed on Jun. 9, 1997, now Pat. No. 6,055,231.
- (60) Provisional application No. 60/037,914, filed on Mar. 12, 1997.
- (51) Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>..... **H04J 3/06**
- (52) U.S. Cl. .... **370/516; 370/252; 370/342; 375/136; 375/294**
- (58) **Field of Search** ..... **370/252, 328, 370/329, 335, 342, 441, 463, 516, 330, 320; 375/136, 147, 294, 344, 206, 200, 150, 222; 379/406.08**



# US 6,940,875 B2

Page 2

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\* cited by examiner

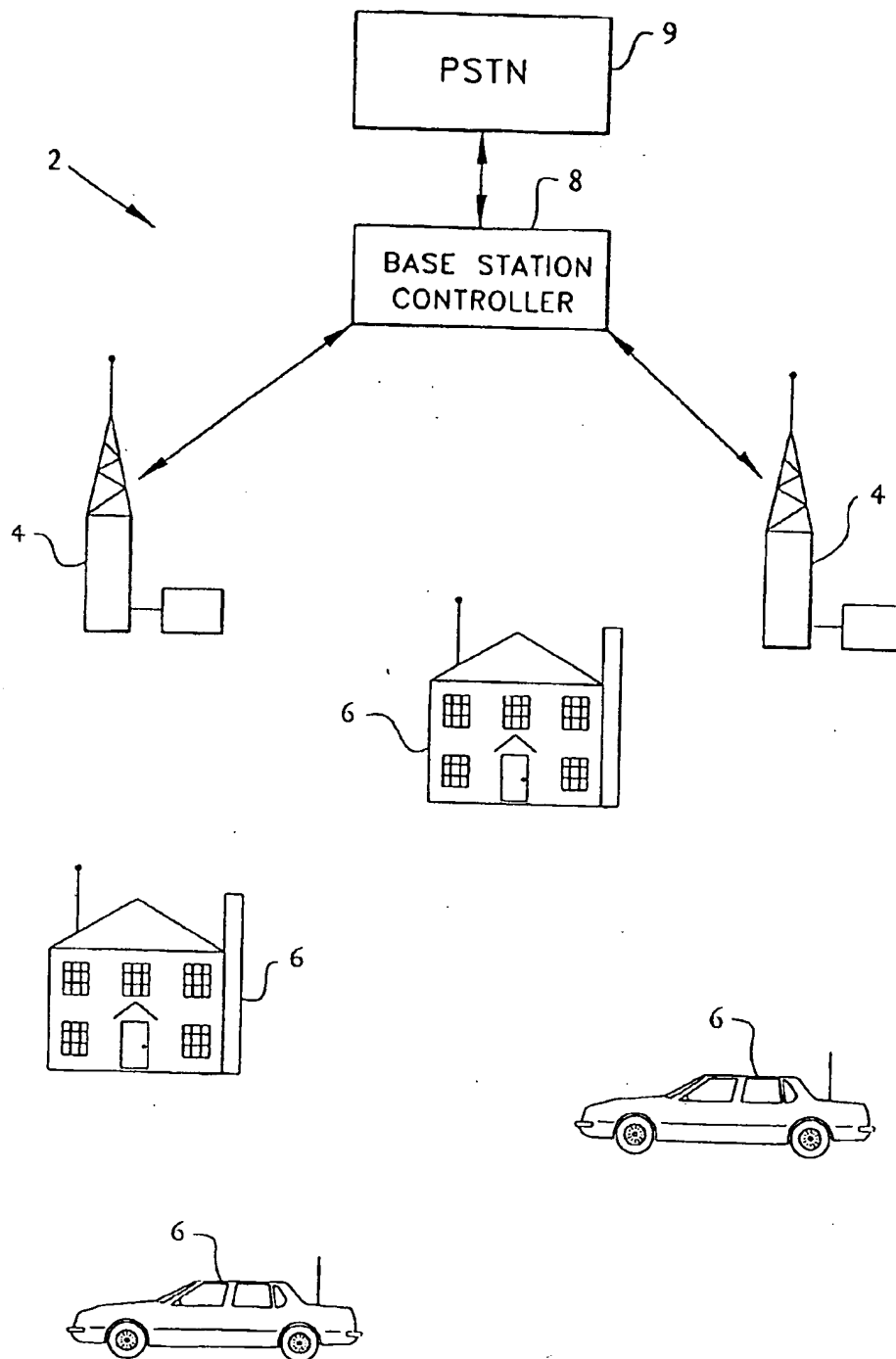


FIG. 1

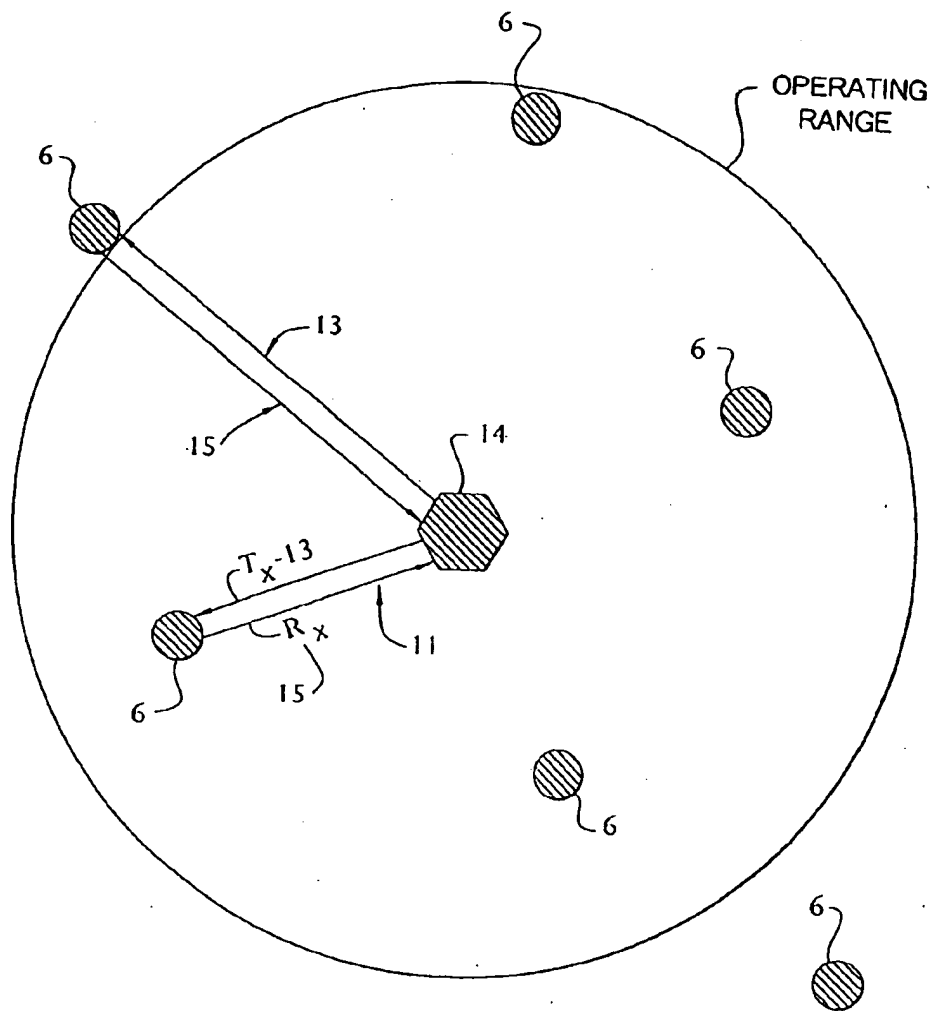


FIG. 2



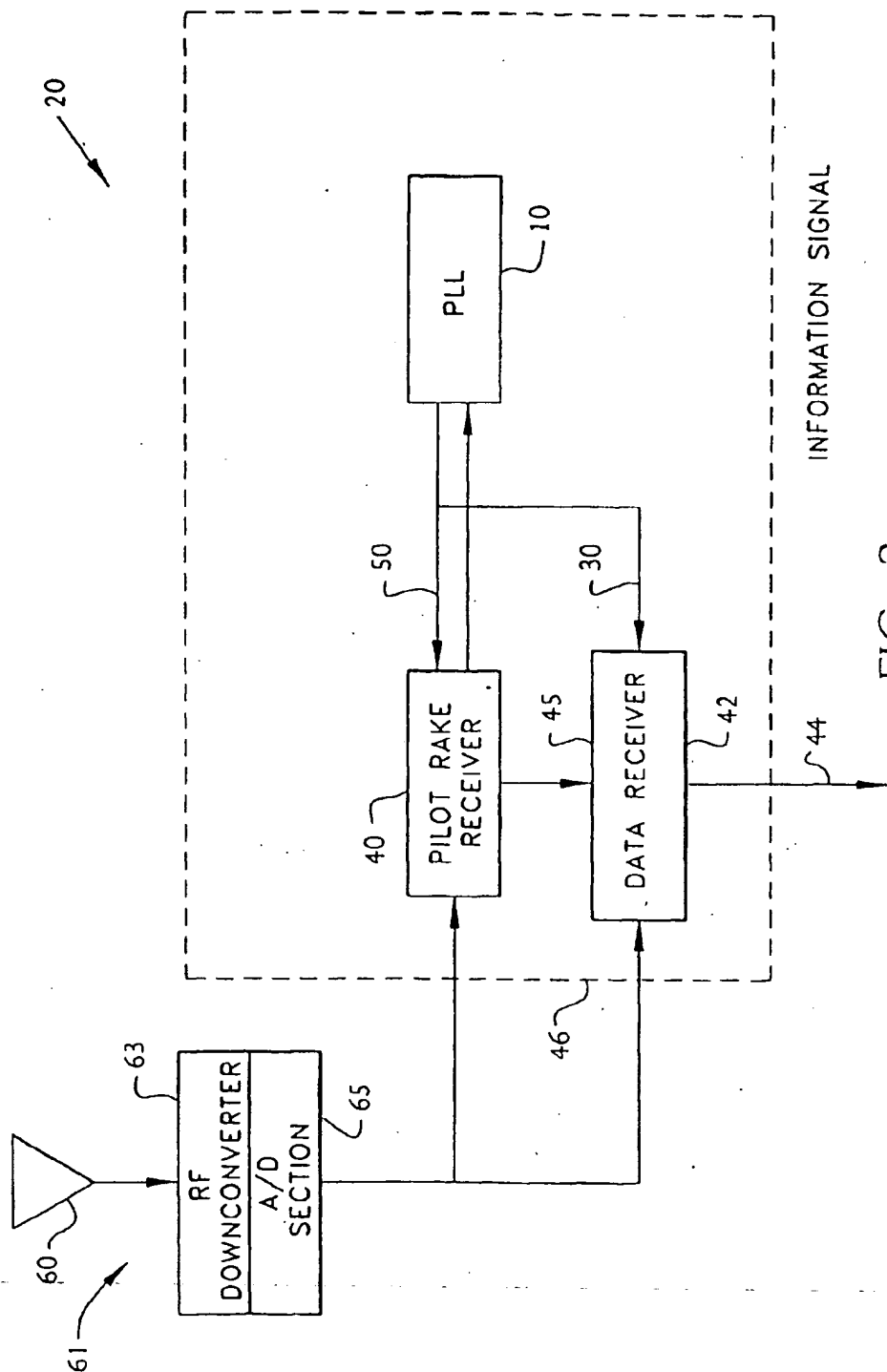


FIG. 3

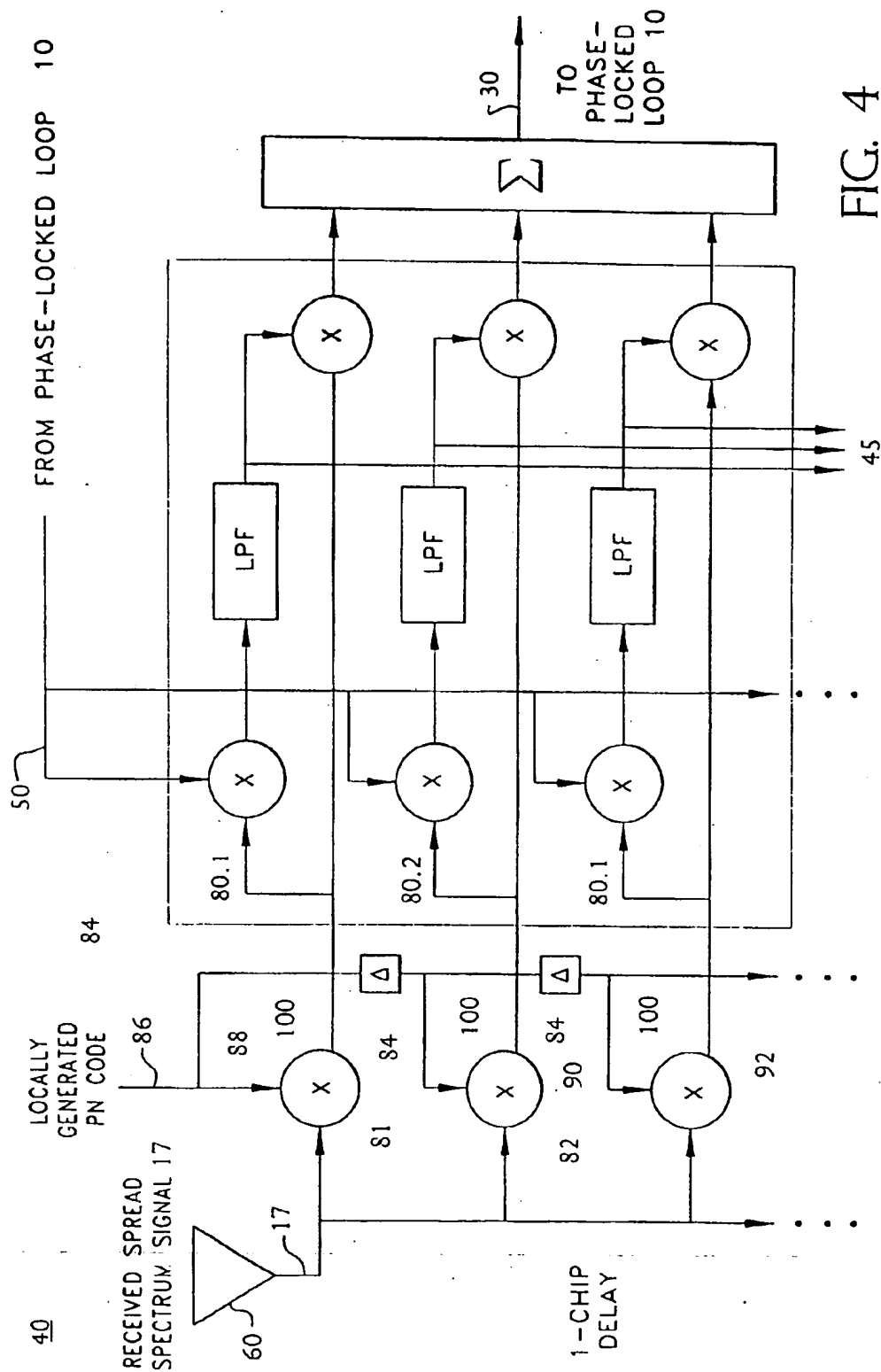


FIG. 4

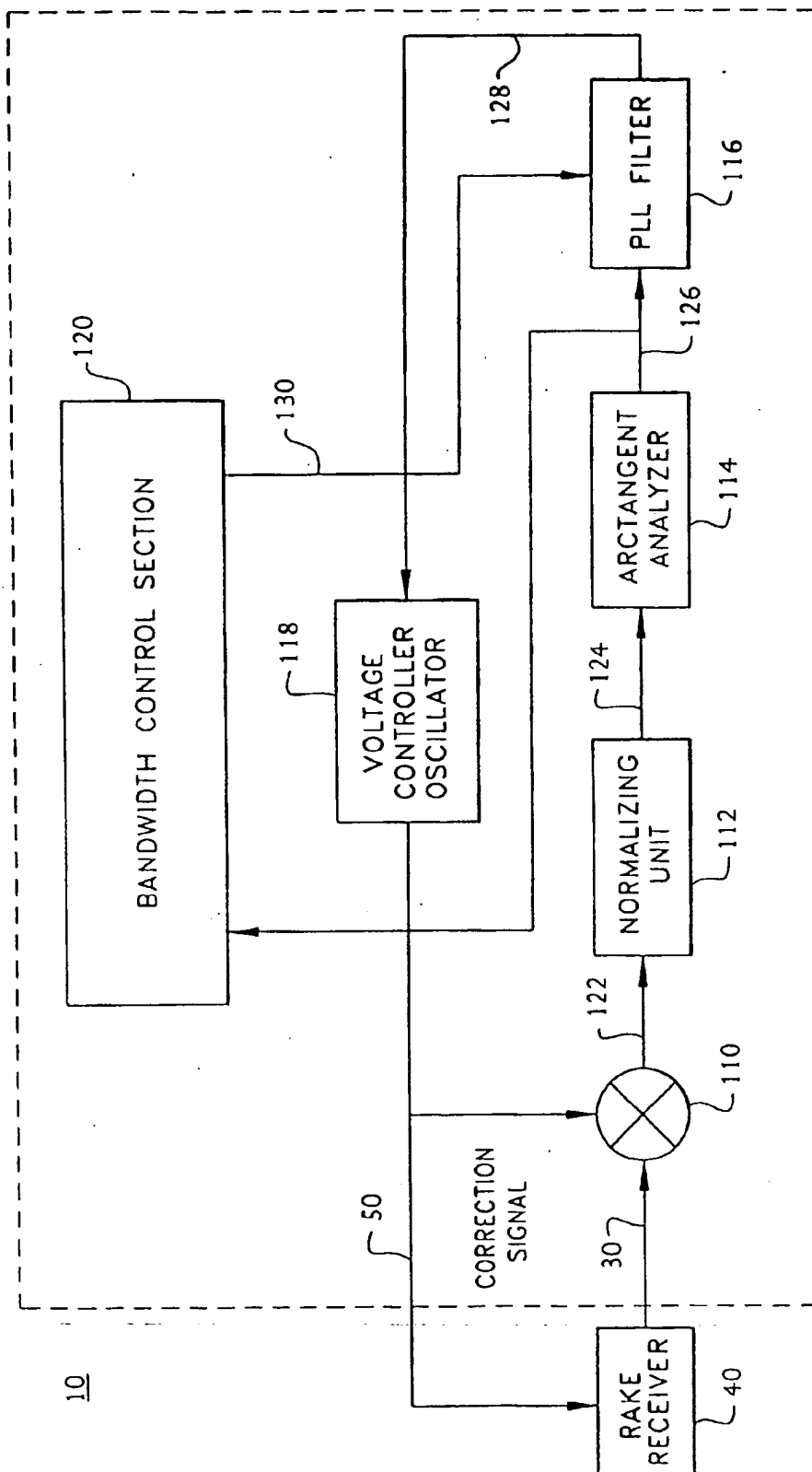


FIG. 5

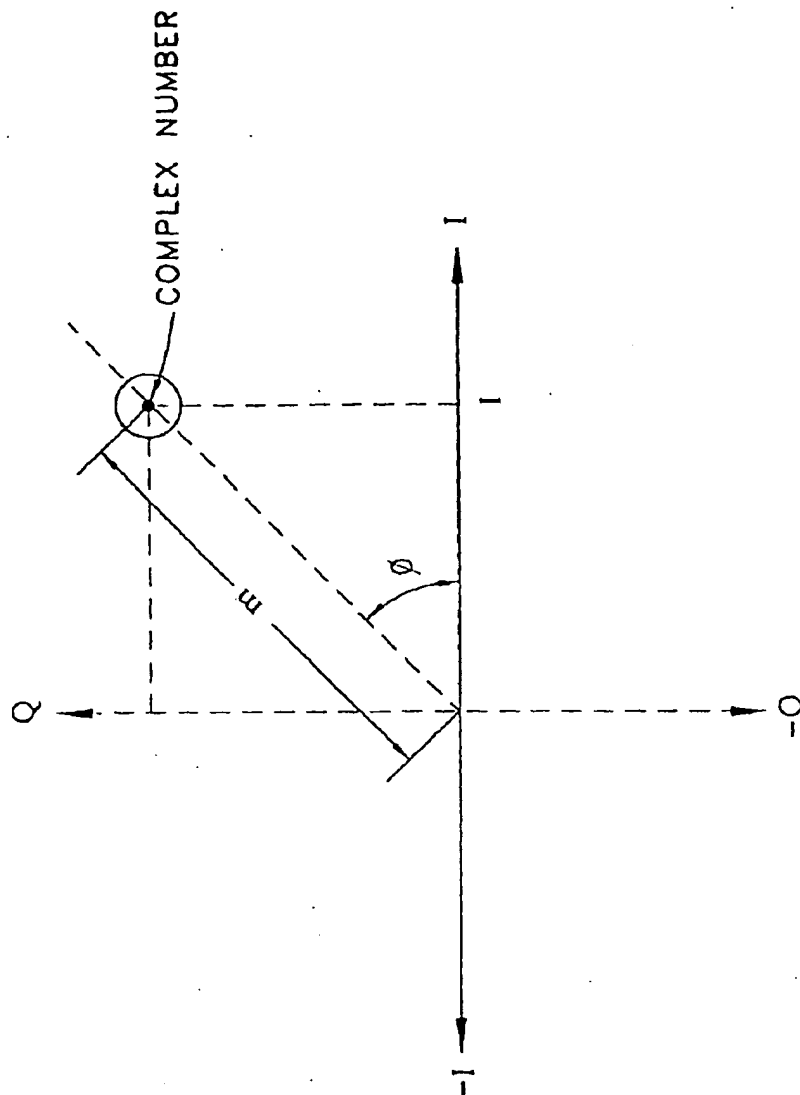


FIG. 6

150

Q

	-10	-9	-8	...	8	9	10
10	$\phi_1$	$\phi_2$	$\phi_3$	...	$\phi_{19}$	$\phi_{20}$	$\phi_{21}$
9	$\phi_{22}$	$\phi_{23}$	$\phi_{24}$	...	$\phi_{40}$	$\phi_{41}$	$\phi_{42}$
8	$\phi_{43}$	$\phi_{44}$	$\phi_{45}$	...	$\phi_{61}$	$\phi_{62}$	$\phi_{63}$
I :	:	:	:	...	:	:	:
-8	$\phi_{379}$	$\phi_{380}$	$\phi_{381}$	...	$\phi_{397}$	$\phi_{398}$	$\phi_{399}$
-9	$\phi_{400}$	$\phi_{401}$	$\phi_{402}$	...	$\phi_{418}$	$\phi_{419}$	$\phi_{420}$
-10	$\phi_{421}$	$\phi_{422}$	$\phi_{423}$	...	$\phi_{439}$	$\phi_{440}$	$\phi_{441}$

FIG. 7

152

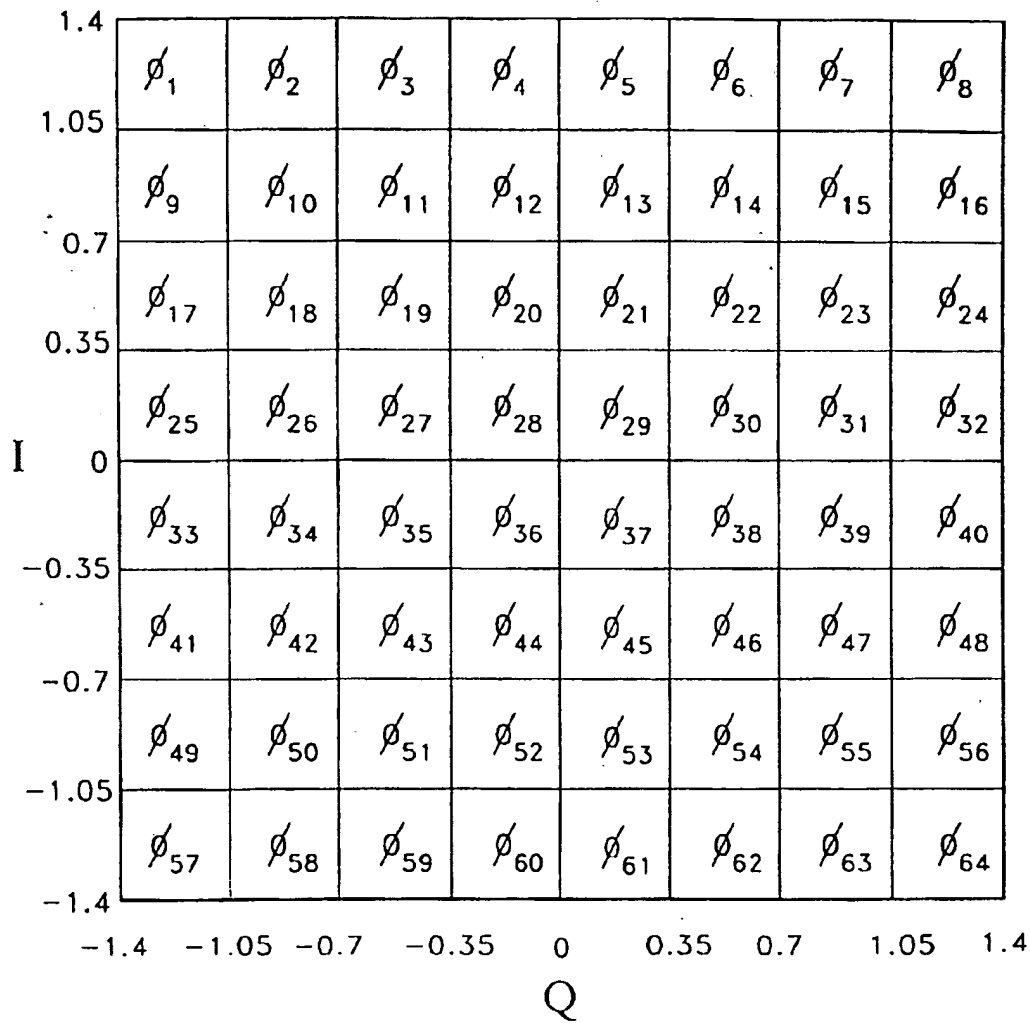


FIG. 8

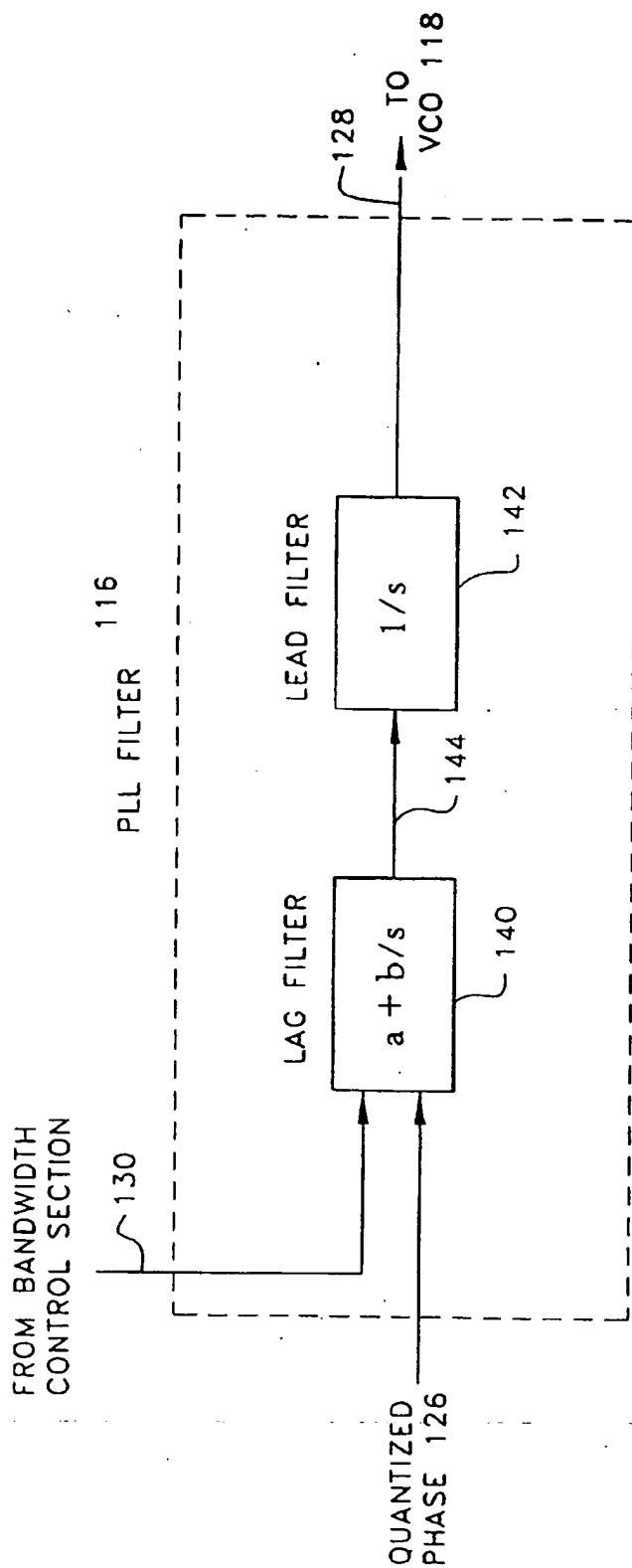


FIG. 9

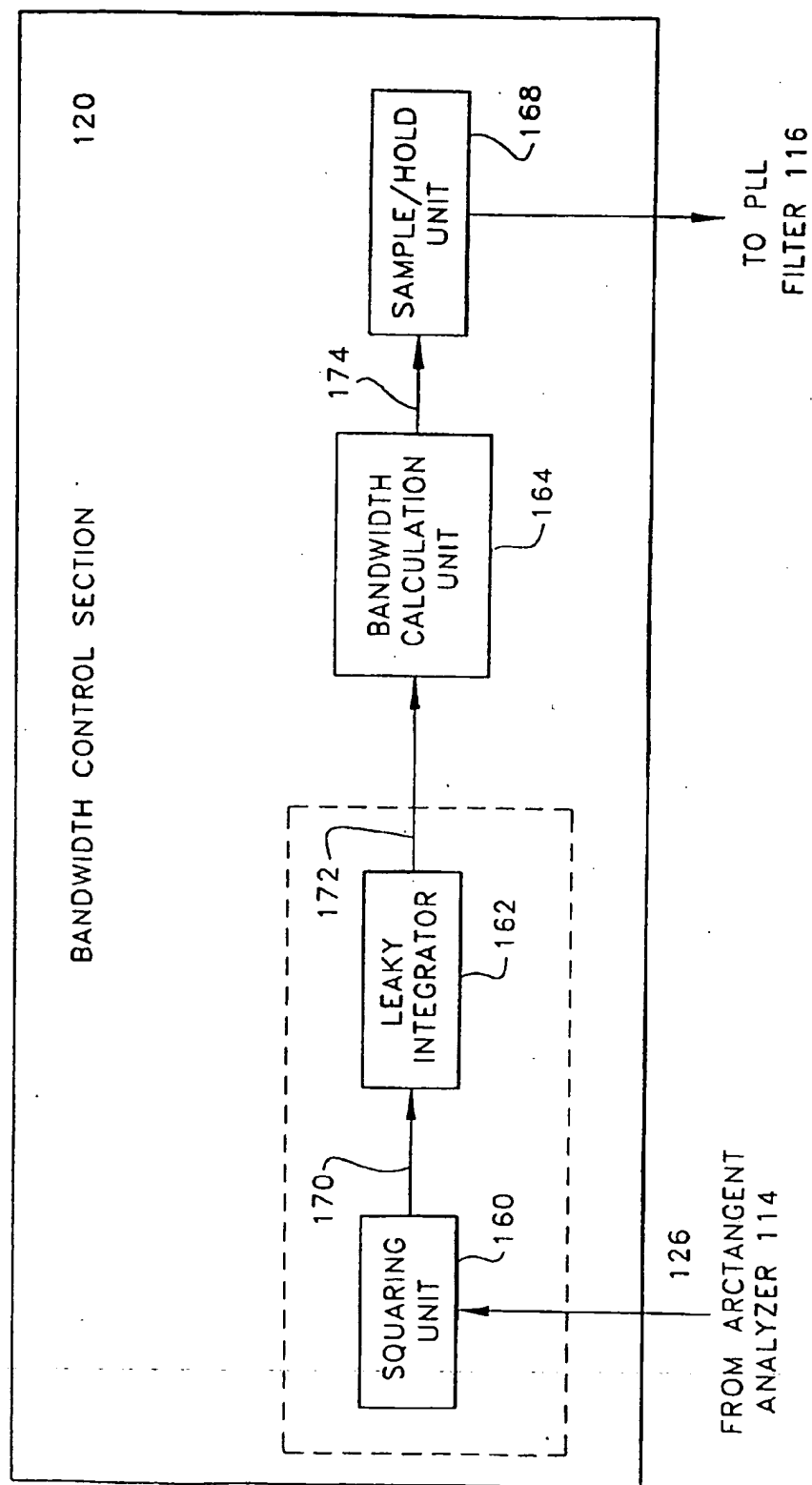


FIG. 10



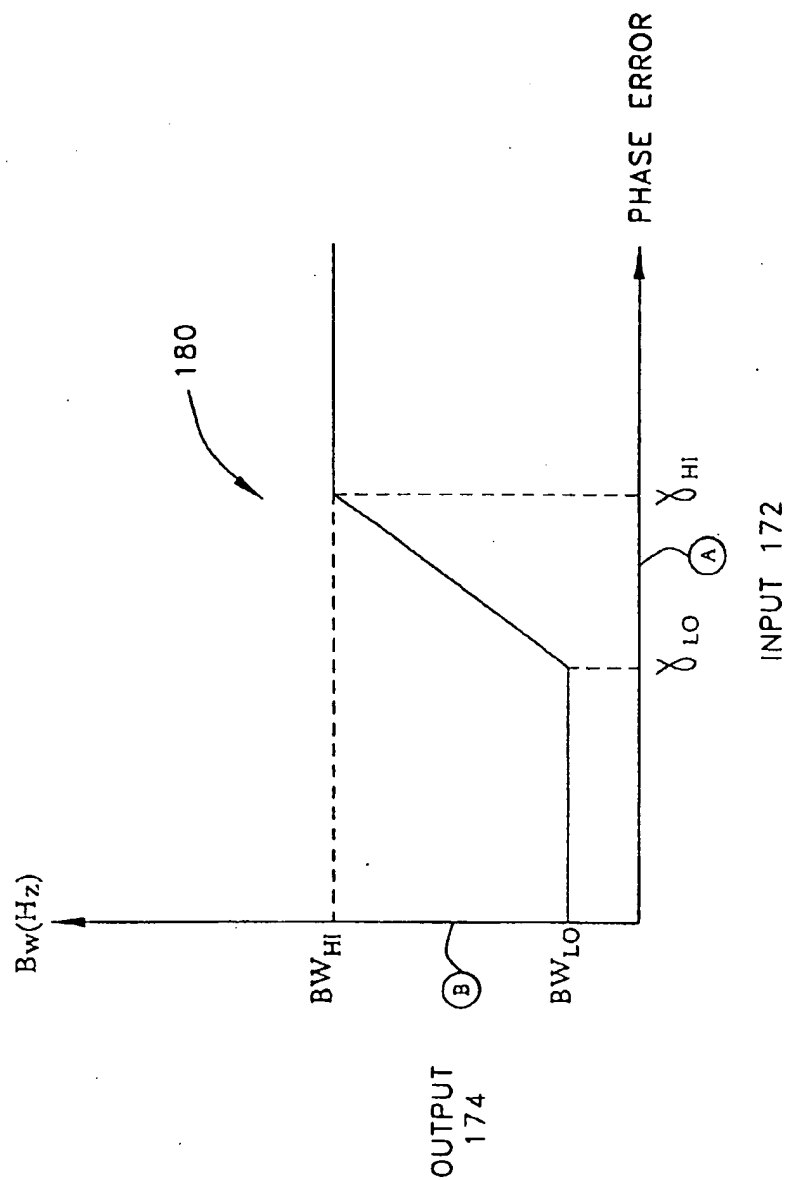


FIG. 11

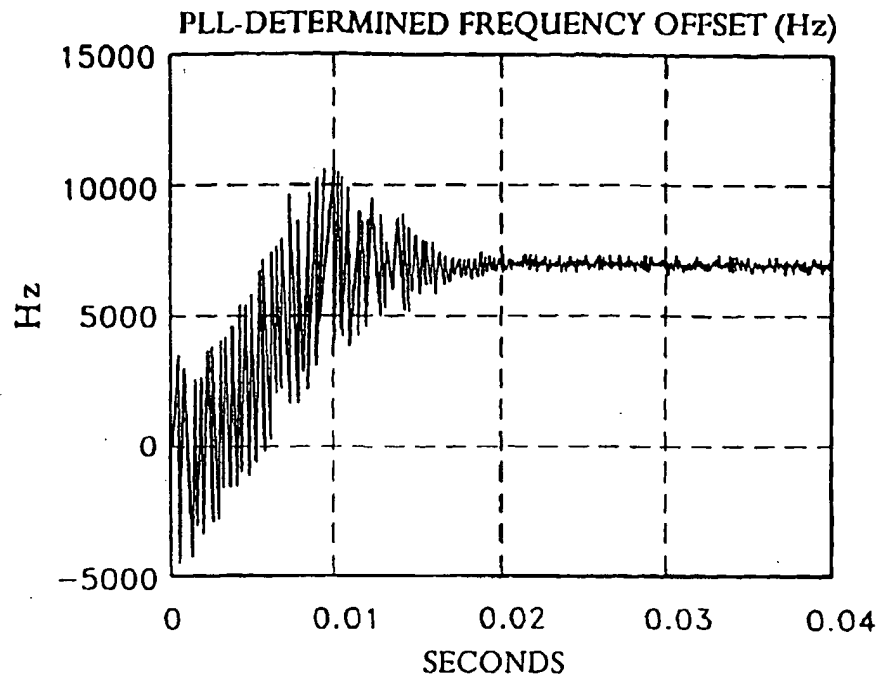


FIG. 12A

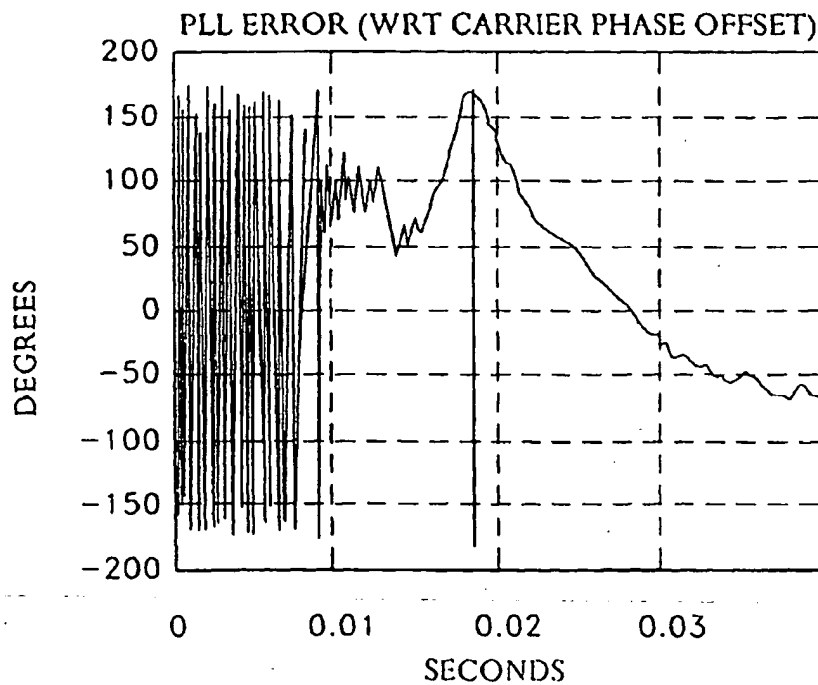


FIG. 12B

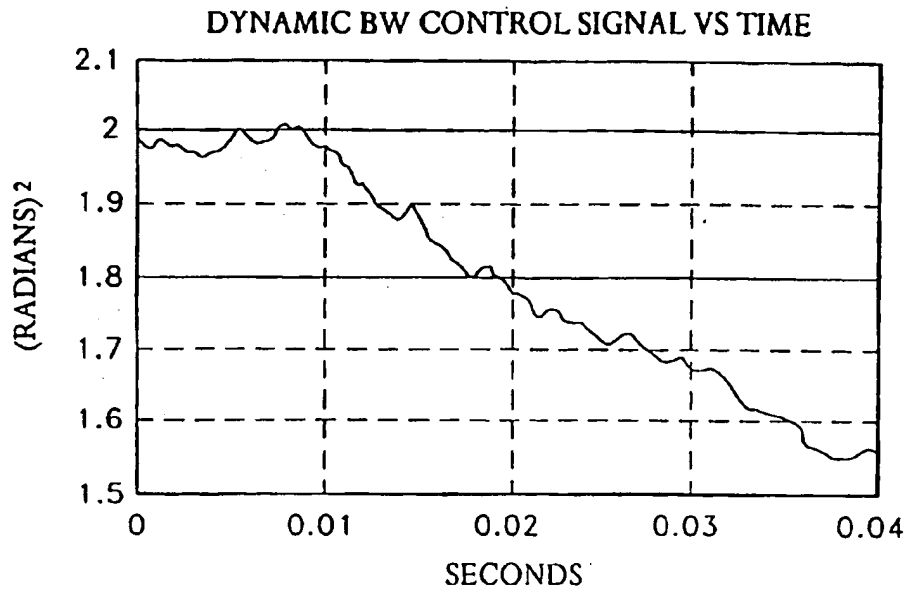


FIG. 12C

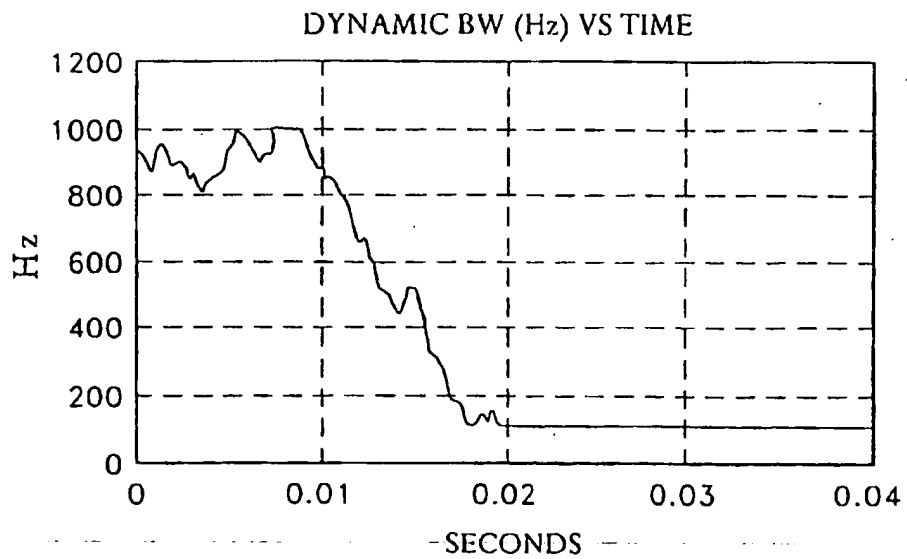
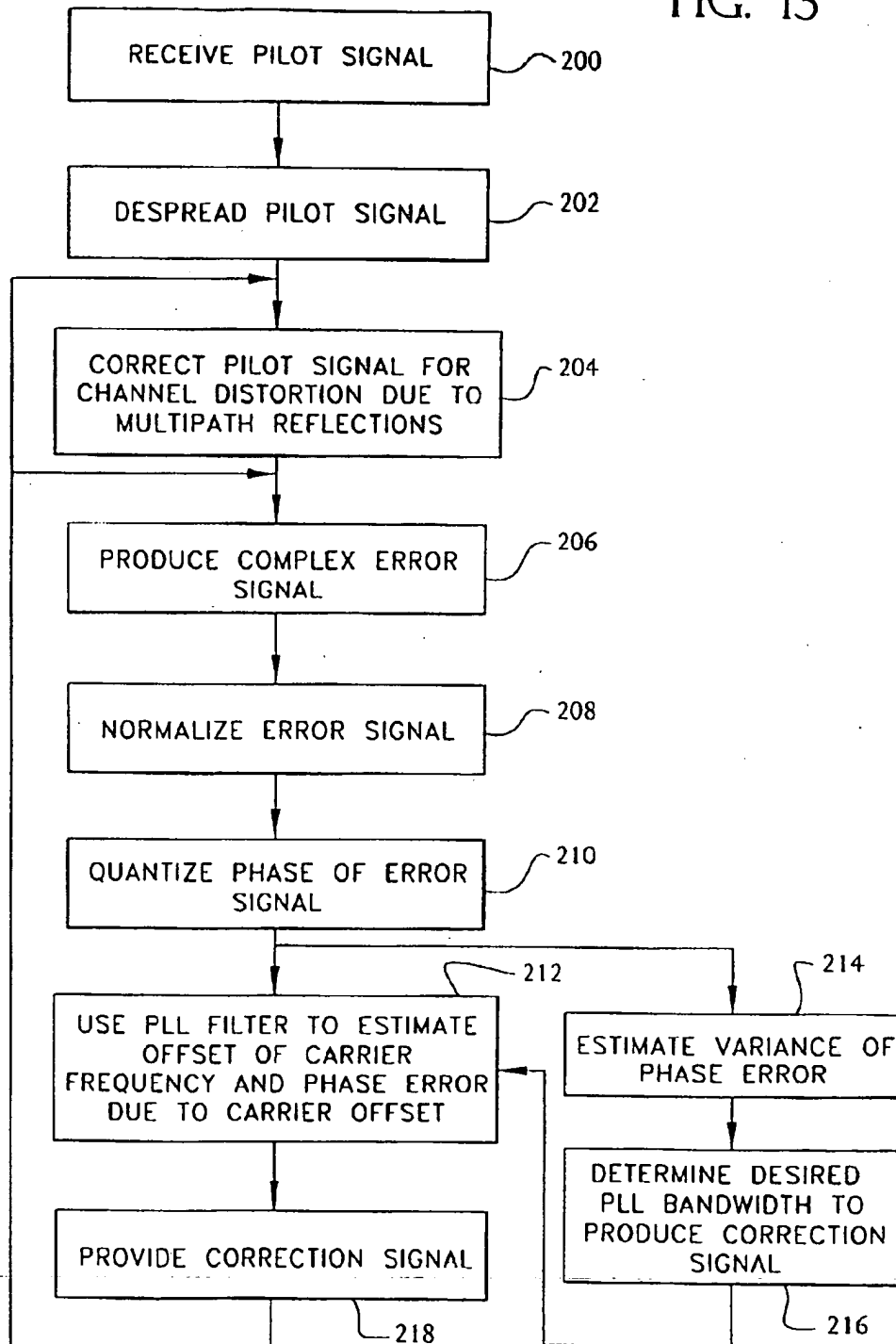


FIG. 12D

FIG. 13



1

# CONTINUOUSLY ADJUSTED-BANDWIDTH DISCRETE-TIME PHASE-LOCKED LOOP

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/558,686, filed Apr. 24, 2000, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,608,826 which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/871,109, filed Jun. 9, 1997, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,055,231, issued Apr. 25, 2000, which in turn claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/037,914, filed Mar. 12, 1997 which are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth.

## FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention is generally directed to wireless digital communication systems. More particularly, the invention is directed to a code division multiple access (CDMA) receiver having a continuously adjustable bandwidth phase-locked loop for accurately determining the carrier frequency of a received signal.

## BACKGROUND

Over the last decade consumers have become accustomed to the convenience of wireless communication systems. This has resulted in a tremendous increase in the demand for wireless telephones, wireless data transmission and wireless access to the World Wide Web. Since the amount of available RF spectrum is fixed, the need to utilize the RF spectrum more efficiently has become paramount.

CDMA communication systems have shown promise in the effort to provide more efficient utilization of the RF spectrum, particularly Broadband Code Division Multiple Access™ or (B-CDMA™) communication systems. B-CDMA™ communication systems permit many communications to be transmitted over the same bandwidth, thereby greatly increasing the capacity of the RF spectrum. In a B-CDMA™ communication system, an information signal at the transmitter is mixed with a pseudorandom "spreading code" which spreads the information signal across the entire communicating bandwidth. The spread signal is upconverted to an RF signal for transmission. A receiver, having the same pseudorandom spreading code, receives the transmitted RF signal and mixes the received signal with an RF sinusoidal signal generated at the receiver by a first-stage local oscillator (LO) to downconvert the spread spectrum signal. The spreaded information signal is subsequently mixed with the pseudorandom spreading code, which has also been locally generated, to obtain the original information signal.

In order to detect the information embedded in a received signal, a receiver must know the exact pseudorandom spreading code that was used to spread the signal. All signals which are not encoded with the pseudorandom code of the receiver appear as background noise to the receiver. Accordingly, as the number of users that are communicating within the operating range of a particular base station increases, the amount of background noise also increases; making it difficult for receivers to properly detect and receive signals. The transmitter may increase the power of the transmitted signal, but this will increase the noise as seen by other receivers. Therefore, increasing the signal-to-noise ratio of a received signal without requiring a corresponding increase in the transmission power of the signal is desirable.

One way to increase the signal-to-noise ratio of a received signal is to ensure that the first stage local oscillator (LO) at

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the receiver is at the same frequency as the received RF carrier signal. If there is a slight frequency offset, the offset will manifest itself in the baseband section of the receiver as a phase error on the decoded QPSK symbol, resulting in a degradation of the quality of the communication.

Accordingly, it is critical to properly detect the frequency of the received RF carrier signal in order to optimize the quality of the received signal.

## SUMMARY

The continuously adjusted-bandwidth phase-locked loop (PLL) of the present invention is used by a B-CDMA™ receiver to correct for any deviation, or offset, that may exist between the received radio frequency (RF) carrier signal and the frequency of the first stage LO that converts the received RF carrier signal to an intermediate frequency (IF). The PLL in the receiver includes a filter with an adjustable bandwidth. A wider bandwidth is used during initial acquisition of the received signal. After the PLL has acquired the received carrier signal using the wider bandwidth, the bandwidth of the filter is gradually narrowed to provide a low steady-state error. Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide an improved CDMA receiver which corrects for any offset that may exist between the received RF carrier signal and the frequency of the first stage LO.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent to those skilled in the art after reading the detailed description of a presently preferred embodiment.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING(S)

FIG. 1 is a communication network embodying the present invention;

FIG. 2 shows propagation of signals between a base station and a plurality of subscriber units;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the PLL implemented in a programmable digital signal processor within the receiver section;

FIG. 4 is a detailed block diagram of a rake receiver used in accordance with the teachings of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of the continuously adjustable bandwidth PLL in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a diagram of the mapping of polar and Cartesian coordinates;

FIG. 7 is a look-up table utilized to implement the arctangent analyzer;

FIG. 8 is the preferred embodiment of a look-up table utilized to implement the arctangent analyzer;

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of the PLL filter comprising a lag filter and a lead filter in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of the bandwidth control section;

FIG. 11 illustrates the transfer function utilized in the bandwidth calculation unit;

FIG. 12A is a signal diagram of the carrier offset frequency estimate provided by the output of the lag filter;

FIG. 12B is a signal diagram of the phase correction in degrees provided by the output of the lead filter;

FIG. 12C is a signal diagram of the bandwidth control signal versus time;

FIG. 12D is a signal diagram of the dynamic bandwidth versus time; and

FIG. 13 is a flow diagram of the method of adjusting the PLL bandwidth in accordance with the present invention.

✓ B-CDMA™

✓ INVENTION

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### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT(S)

The preferred embodiment will be described with reference to the drawing figures wherein like numerals represent like elements throughout.

A communication network 2 embodying the present invention is shown in FIG. 1. The communication network 2 generally comprises one or more base stations 4, each of which is in wireless communication with a plurality of subscriber units 6, which may be fixed or mobile. Each subscriber unit 6 communicates with either the closest base station 4 or the base station 4 which provides the strongest communication signal. The base stations 4 also communicate with a base station controller 8, which coordinates communications among base stations 4. The communication network 2 may also be connected to a public switched telephone network (PSTN) 9, wherein the base station controller 8 also coordinates communications between the base stations 4 and the PSTN 9. Preferably, each base station 4 communicates with the base station controller 8 over a wireless link, although a land line may also be provided. A land line is particularly applicable when a base station 4 is in close proximity to the base station controller 8.

The base station controller 8 performs several functions. Primarily, the base station controller 8 provides all of the operations, administrative and maintenance (OA&M) signaling associated with establishing and maintaining all of the wireless communications between the subscriber units 6, the base stations 4, and the base station controller 8. The base station controller 8 also provides an interface between the wireless communication system 2 and the PSTN 9. This interface includes multiplexing and demultiplexing of the communication signals that enter and leave the system 2 via the base station controller 8. Although the wireless communication system 2 is shown employing antennas to transmit RF signals, one skilled in the art should recognize that communications may be accomplished via microwave or satellite uplinks. Additionally, the functions of the base station controller 8 may be combined with a base station 4 to form a "master base station".

Referring to FIG. 2, the propagation of signals between a base station 4 and a plurality of subscriber units 6 is shown. A two-way communication channel 11 comprises a signal transmitted 13 (Tx) from the base station 4 to the subscriber unit 6 and a signal received 15 (Rx) by the base station 4 from the subscriber unit 6. The signaling between the base station 4 and the subscriber units 6 includes the transmission of a pilot signal 17. The pilot signal 17 is a spreading code which carries no data bits. The pilot signal 17 is used for subscriber unit 6 acquisition and synchronization, as well as for determining the parameters of the adaptive matched filter used in the data receiver.

The subscriber unit 6 must acquire the pilot signal 17 transmitted by the base station 4 before it can receive or transmit any data. Acquisition is the process whereby the subscriber unit 6 aligns its locally generated spreading code with the received pilot signal 17. The subscriber unit 6 searches through all of the possible phases of the received pilot signal 17 until it detects the correct phase, (the beginning of the pilot signal 17).

The PLL 10 in accordance with the present invention acts upon the transmitted pilot signal 17, which is an auxiliary signal transmitted from the base station 4 to all subscriber units 6 and from subscriber units 6 to the base station 4 which is not used as a traffic channel to transmit any voice or data information. With respect to the subscriber units 6,

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the signal 17 is used: 1) to provide synchronization of the locally generated pseudorandom code with the transmitted pseudorandom code; and 2) as a transmission power reference during initial power ramp-up of the subscriber unit 6. With respect to the base station 4, the pilot signal 17 is utilized to provide synchronization of the locally generated pseudorandom code with the transmitted pseudorandom code. In accordance with the present invention, the pilot signal 17 is additionally used in both the base station 4 and the subscriber unit 6 to determine the difference between the frequency of the received RF carrier signal and the first stage LO that downconverts the received RF carrier signal to IF.

The CDMA pilot signal 17 is a sequence of pseudorandom complex numbers which are modulated by a constant complex pilot value having a magnitude of one and phase of zero. The advantage of using the pilot signal 17 is that the transmitted despread value is known to the subscriber unit 6. This can be used by the PLL 10 in the subscriber unit 6 to estimate and correct for phase error due to RF carrier signal offset.

The difference in the frequency of the received RF carrier signal and the first stage LO can be generally attributed to two sources: 1) component mismatches; and 2) RF distortion. Component mismatches between the transmitter oscillator 4 and the receiver oscillator 6 may cause slightly different oscillator outputs. These component mismatches can be further exacerbated by local environmental conditions, such as the heating or cooling of electronic components, which may cause performance changes in the components. With respect to RF distortion, doppler effects caused by the motion of the subscriber unit 6, the base station 4 or a multipath reflector may cause the RF carrier to become distorted during transmission. This may result in a RF carrier offset.

Referring to FIG. 3, the PLL 10 is implemented in a programmable digital signal processor within the digital receiver section 20 to provide flexibility in system architecture. The pilot signal 17 is received via the antenna 60 and is processed by the analog receiver section 61, which includes an RF downconverter 63 and an analog-to-digital section 65. The downconverted and digitized pilot signal 17 is then processed by the digital receiver section 20 which includes a pilot rake receiver 40, the PLL 10, and a data receiver 42. The pilot signal 17 enters the rake receiver 40 for despreading. The PLL monitors the output from the pilot rake receiver 40, which comprises the despread pilot signal 30, to estimate and correct for a phase error due to RF carrier offset, thereby providing acceptable speech quality. The pilot rake receiver 40 operates on the pilot signal 17 to build a receiver filter. The receiver filter compensates for channel distortion due to multipath effects. The filter parameters 45 are forwarded from the pilot rake receiver 40 to the data receiver 42 which constructs the receiver filter in accordance with those parameters 45. Accordingly, when a data signal enters the data receiver 42, the data receiver 42 is able to compensate for channel distortion due to multipath effects and output a more accurate information signal 44.

The rake receiver 40 is shown in greater detail in FIG. 4. The rake receiver 40 provides an estimate of the complex impulse response, having real and imaginary components, of the channel over which the pilot signal 17 is transmitted. The rake receiver 40 has a plurality of independent rake elements 80.1, 80.2, 80.i, wherein the input to each rake element 80.1, 80.2, 80.i is a delayed and despread replica 100 of the received pilot signal 17. The amount of delay 84 between adjacent rake elements 80.1, 80.2, 80.i is one chip. The delayed replicas 100 of the pilot signal 17 are created

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without delay lines by using a mixer 88, 90, 92 to correlate the received pilot signal 17 with the locally generated pilot pseudonoise code 86, offset by the appropriate amount of chips 84.

Each rake element 80.1, 80.2, 80.i performs an open loop estimation of the value of the impulse response of the RF channel, which can be represented as  $h(t)$ , at the point  $t=T^*i$ , where  $T$  is the length of a chip. Thus, the rake receiver 40 produces  $N$  noisy estimates of the sampled impulse response of the channel of the received pilot signal 17, at evenly spaced intervals, where  $N$  is the number of rake elements 80.1, 80.2, 80.i. The low pass filter on each rake element 80.1, 80.2, 80.i smoothes each corresponding sample impulse response estimate. The complex conjugates of each smoothed sampled impulse response estimate are used as the weights on the channel-matching filter. This serves to remove the signal distortion from the received pilot signal 17 and data signals 46 that occur due to multipath effects in the channel.

The pilot rake receiver 40 and the PLL 10 operate in conjunction with one another in the receiver section 20. In order for the PLL 10 to perform optimally, it requires a despread pilot signal 30 with the distortion effects due to multipath removed. This is accomplished by the adaptive matched filter obtained from using the channel-impulse-response estimate provided by the pilot rake receiver 40. The pilot rake receiver 40 and the data receiver 42 cannot operate effectively unless the received pilot signal 17 and the data signals 46 have been corrected for phase error due to RF carrier signal offset. The phase error correction signal 50 is provided by the PLL 10 to the pilot rake receiver 40 and data receiver 42. Optimal performance of the receiver 20 will not occur until the pilot rake receiver 40 and the PLL 10 have reached a mutually satisfactory equilibrium point. The operation of the data receiver 42 is well known to those of skill in the art.

Referring to FIG. 5, the continuously adjusted-bandwidth PLL 10 in accordance with the present invention is shown. The PLL 10 comprises a mixer 110, a normalizing unit 112, an arctangent analyzer 114, a PLL filter 116, a voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) 118, and a bandwidth control section 120. The mixer 110 receives its input from the pilot rake receiver 40. The signal output from the rake receiver 40 is the despread pilot signal 30 which has been processed to correct channel distortion due to multipath effects. This signal 30 is mixed with a "correction signal" 50 to produce a complex error signal 122. In accordance with the present invention, the bandwidth of the PLL filter 116 is adjusted by the bandwidth control section 120 to provide a revised correction signal 50 to the mixer 110, the rake receiver 40, and the data receiver 42. This process is repeated until the complex error signal 122 output from the mixer 112 is at a minimum. It is desired to have the complex error signal 122 as small as possible; ideally it should be zero.

The despread pilot signal 17 is a known complex number that has zero phase. This complex number can be represented in two forms as shown in FIG. 6: 1) Cartesian form; and 2) polar form. In Cartesian form, the real part is referred to as the in-phase component, (I-component), and the imaginary part is referred to as the quadrature component, (Q-component). The polar form includes a magnitude ( $m$ ) and a phase angle ( $\phi$ ). To convert from Cartesian to polar form, the following equations are used:

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(Q/I)$$

Equation (1)

$$m = \sqrt{I^2 + Q^2}$$

Equation (2)

$$M = \sqrt{I^2 + Q^2}$$

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Referring back to FIG. 5, the complex error signal 122 is processed by the normalizing unit 112, which will be described in greater detail hereinafter. The normalized signal 124 is then input into the arctangent analyzer 114. The arctangent analyzer 114 analyzes the normalized signal 124, which is in Cartesian coordinate form, using an 8I-by-8Q arctangent processor to determine the phase  $\phi$  of the complex number. The arctangent analyzer 114 uses the Cartesian I and Q components which are mapped to provide the phase  $\phi$  of the complex number. Although this function may be implemented in real time using a microprocessor with associated memory, it would require a high-speed processor and a large amount of memory to accurately calculate.

Equations 1 and 2 are implemented using a lookup table 150 when finite resolution is acceptable. For example, if the I component is expected to be an integer between -10 and 10, and the Q component is expected to be an integer between -10 and 10, then the lookup table 150 shown in FIG. 7 may be implemented. The phase  $\phi$  for any I and Q component pair may be obtained from the lookup table 150. For example, if  $I=8.8$  and  $Q=10.1$ , the values would first be quantized into the integers  $I=9$  and  $Q=10$ , resulting in a phase value  $\phi_{42}$  from the lookup table 150. The arctangent analyzer 114 is preferably implemented with a lookup table 152 having eight I bins and eight Q bins, covering a range of possible I and Q values between -1.4 and +1.4, as shown in FIG. 8. For example, if  $I=-0.8$  and  $Q=0.9$ , the lookup table 152 will return a phase value of  $\phi_{55}$ .

The size and complexity of lookup table 152 implemented within the arctangent analyzer 114 grows as the range of the values input into the arctangent analyzer 114 increases. Thus, if a wide range of values is permitted to be input into the arctangent analyzer 114, the arctangent function increases in complexity and the lookup table 152 dramatically increases in size. Accordingly, in order to keep the implementation as simple as possible, the complex error signal 122 is normalized by the normalizing unit 112 prior to being input into the arctangent analyzer 114. The normalizing unit 112 receives the complex error signal 122 from the mixer 110 and performs a "pseudonormalization" by dividing by the complex error signal 122 by the component, (I or Q), having the larger magnitude. Thus, the magnitude of the number output to the arctangent analyzer 114 will be between 1.0 and 1.414.

Alternatively, true normalization is performed, in which the normalizing unit 112 determines the magnitude of the complex error signal 122, then divides the error signal 122 by the magnitude. The signal 124 output from the normalizing unit 112 would be complex number with a magnitude of 1 and a phase angle which must be determined by the arctangent analyzer 114. Although pseudonormalizing the complex error signal 122 is not as optimal as normalization, pseudonormalization requires much less processing power and may be preferred in certain implementations where processing power is at a premium.

Since pseudonormalizing results in a complex number between 1.0 and 1.414, performing a pseudonormalization on the complex error signal 122 causes the resulting signal 124 to fall within a smaller input range of the domain of the lookup table 152. Moreover, by quantizing the I and Q components into 8 bins each, the size of the lookup table 152 is limited to 64 bins, with resolution that is sufficient for the desired PLL performance.

The output from the arctangent analyzer 114 is a quantized phase angle of the complex error signal 122. Since the pilot signal 17 is transmitted with zero phase angle, it is desired to adjust the quantized phase error signal 126 to have

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an angle of zero degrees, (a phase of zero). The bandwidth control section 120 continually monitors the quantized phase error signal 126 and generates a control signal 130 to control the bandwidth of the PLL filter 116 based on the quantized phase error signal 126. As will be explained in detail hereinafter, as the quantized phase error signal 126 approaches zero, the bandwidth of the PLL filter 116 decreases.

Referring back to FIG. 5, the quantized phase error signal 126 is provided to two sections of the PLL 10: 1) the PLL filter 116; and 2) the bandwidth control section 120. With respect to the PLL filter 116, the bandwidth of the PLL filter 116 is continuously adjustable. The PLL filter 116 has a wider bandwidth when the quantized phase error signal 126 is large, and a narrow bandwidth when the quantized phase error signal 126 is small. The bandwidth of the PLL filter 116 is selectively and continuously controlled by the bandwidth control section 120 to provide a small steady-state PLL error.

As the bandwidth of the PLL filter 116 is narrowed, the high frequency components of the quantized phase error signal 126 are filtered out. Thus, by eliminating high frequency components, rapid variations in the quantized phase error signal 126 are eliminated and the output signal is smoothed. However, since a filter with a small bandwidth does not have the ability to track rapid variations in an input signal, filters with wide bandwidths are generally used for initial tracking and locking onto a signal.

Referring to FIG. 9, the PLL filter 116 comprises a lag filter 140 and a lead filter 142. The lag filter 140 receives two inputs: 1) the bandwidth control signal 130 from the bandwidth control section 120; and 2) the quantized phase error signal 126 output from the arc tangent analyzer 114. The lag filter 140 has a Laplace transformation of

$$H(s)=a+b/s \quad \text{Equation (3)}$$

where  $s$  is the complex number that is used as the kernel for the Laplace transform:

$$H(s)=\int_0^{\infty} h(t)e^{-st}dt, \quad \text{Equation (4)}$$

and the coefficients  $a$  and  $b$  are both functions of the bandwidth (BW) as follows:

$$a=2\sqrt{2}f_c BW, \quad \text{Equation (5)}$$

$$b=(2f_c BW)^2 \quad \text{Equation (6)}$$

The lag filter 140 interrogates the quantized phase error signal 126 and generates an estimate of the RF carrier offset 144. The RF carrier offset 144 is input into the lead filter 142 which integrates the RF carrier offset 144 to determine an error voltage 128 corresponding to the phase error.

The output of the PLL filter 116, which is input into the VCO 118, is the error voltage 128. In response to the error voltage 128, the VCO 118 outputs a corresponding correction signal 50 to the mixer 110, the pilot rake receiver 40 and the data receiver 42.

The bandwidth control section 120 will be explained in further detail with reference to FIG. 10. The bandwidth control section 120 estimates the variance of the quantized phase error signal 126 and converts this into a dynamic bandwidth.

The bandwidth control section 120 comprises four processing units: a squaring unit 160, a (leaky) integrator unit 162, a bandwidth calculation unit 164 and a sample/hold unit 168. The squaring unit 160 squares the quantized phase error signal 126. The integrator 162, which is a first order low-pass filter, then integrates and smoothes the squared signal

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170. The squaring unit 160 and the integrator 162 act together to estimate the standard deviation (squared), or variance, 172 of the quantized phase error signal 126. This value 172 is then input into the bandwidth calculation unit 164.

The bandwidth calculation unit 164 determines the desired bandwidth of the PLL filter 116 based upon the input value 172. The operation of the bandwidth calculation unit 164 will be explained in detail with reference to FIG. 11. As shown, the bandwidth calculation unit 164 utilizes a select transfer function 180 to correlate the input signal 172 to a desired output bandwidth 174. The transfer function is defined by four parameters: 1)  $BW_{HI}$ —the widest bandwidth value; 2)  $BW_{LO}$ —the narrowest bandwidth; 3)  $\gamma_{HI}$ —the highest value of the variance of the quantized phase error; and 4)  $\gamma_{LO}$ —the lowest value of the variance of the quantized phase error.  $BW_{HI}$  is selected to produce the shortest initial lock-on time; typically 1000 Hz. The wider the bandwidth, the faster the initial lock-on period. However, if the bandwidth is too high, lock-on will never occur since the filter will attempt to track the noise.  $BW_{LO}$  is selected to provide the required PLL steady state error. Typically, 100 Hz provides 5 degree steady state error, which is acceptable for the present invention.  $\gamma_{HI}$  and  $\gamma_{LO}$  depend upon the input signal-to-noise ratio and the particular architecture and application. An initial estimate for  $\gamma_{LO}$  typically is obtained by operating the PLL 10 in an "ideal" mode (the PLL produces a perfect correction for each sample). An initial estimate for  $\gamma_{HI}$  is typically obtained by operating the PLL in the "worst case" mode (the PLL produces a random correction for each sample).

Preferably, the transfer function 180 comprises a linear portion 182 which correlates the input value 172 with the desired output bandwidth 174. It is preferable to limit the linear portion 182 of the transfer function 180 to a range of phase error input values 172 and bandwidth output values 174 in order to simplify the operation of the transfer function unit 164. For example, when the phase error input value 172 is A, the transfer function 180 will provide a desired bandwidth output 174 of B. The bandwidth calculation unit 164 may be implemented by a microprocessor which would dynamically calculate the bandwidth. Additionally, the microprocessor may be dynamically updated with different transfer functions depending upon the conditions of the system and the RF channel.

The bandwidth calculation unit 164 outputs the new bandwidth of the PLL filter 116. This bandwidth 174 is input into the sample/hold unit 168, which samples the bandwidth 174 and outputs a sampled bandwidth 130 to the PLL filter 116 every  $N$  symbols, where  $N$  is a predetermined number. A small value of  $N$  will provide better performance at the expense of increased processing. In the preferred embodiment,  $N=8$ . The sampled bandwidth 130 from the sample/hold unit 168 is input to the PLL filter 116.

As shown in the simulation results in FIGS. 12A-D, the use of a continuously adjustable PLL 10 greatly improves the performance of the receiver 20. All four plots present data from the same simulation run. FIG. 12A shows the carrier offset frequency estimate (in Hertz) provided by the output of the lag filter 144 as a function of time in seconds. At approximately 0.01 seconds, the average of the frequency estimate quickly reaches the true value of 7000 Hz, but since the bandwidth is wide, the estimate is still noisy. As the bandwidth begins to narrow, the frequency estimate becomes less noisy. At 0.02 seconds, the bandwidth has narrowed significantly, and there is very little noise in the frequency estimate.



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FIG. 12B shows the phase correction (in degrees) provided by the output of the lead filter 142 as a function of time (in seconds). This correction varies widely until initial lock-on of the PLL 10 at 0.01 seconds. Since the bandwidth is still wide at this point, the correction varies. As the bandwidth is narrowed, the variation in the correction is reduced. At 0.02 seconds, the bandwidth has narrowed significantly and the variation is minimized.

FIG. 12C shows the bandwidth control signal (in Radians<sup>2</sup>) as a function of time (in seconds), which is a measure of the variance of the phase error. After initial lock-on of the PLL 10, the variance begins to decrease which, in turn, causes the dynamic bandwidth to narrow (see FIG. 12D). The variance continues to decrease as the PLL 10 improves its ability to estimate phase correction.

FIG. 12D shows the dynamic bandwidth (in Hertz) as a function of time (in seconds). The bandwidth is near its maximum of 1000 Hz up until initial lock-on of the PLL 10 at around 0.01 seconds. With lock-on, phase error is reduced, causing the bandwidth to begin narrowing. The bandwidth approaches its minimum of 100 Hz as the phase error continues to be reduced.

The process for determining the amount of phase error, determining an appropriate PLL 10 bandwidth, adjusting the PLL 10 bandwidth and controlling the VCO 118 to provide an updated correction signal 50 is summarized in FIG. 13. After the pilot signal 17 has been received (step 200) by the pilot rake receiver 40, the pilot signal 17 is despread (step 202) and corrected for channel distortion due to multipath reflections (step 204). A complex error signal is produced (step 206) and the error signal is normalized (step 208) prior to quantizing the phase of the error signal (step 210). The bandwidth control section 120 estimates the variance of the phase error (step 214) and determines the desired PLL bandwidth to produce a correction signal (step 216). The PLL filter 116 provides an estimate of the offset of the RF carrier signal and the phase error due to the carrier signal offset (step 212) and provides a correction signal (step 218) to the pilot rake receiver 40 and the data receiver 42. In this manner, the bandwidth of the PLL filter 116 is continuously adjusted and refined as the magnitude of the error signal 126 output from the arctangent analyzer 114 decreases.

Although the invention has been described in part by making detailed reference to certain specific embodiments, such detail is intended to be instructive rather than restrictive. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that many variations may be made in the structure and mode of operation without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as disclosed in the teachings herein. For example, the specific transfer function may be modified depending upon the RF channel to be analyzed and the current conditions of the system. Additionally, analysis of the quantized phase error signal may be performed using a different mathematical analysis while still providing a continuously updated PLL bandwidth signal. The analysis to be performed on the quantized phase error signal is typically a trade off between the amount of processing power required for the computational analysis versus the improvement in performance.

What is claimed is:

1. A receiver configured to receive a CDMA communication signal transmitted on an RF carrier frequency and to demodulate said RF carrier frequency to provide a received information signal; the receiver including components configured to correct phase errors in an information signal which has been modulated on said RF carrier frequency; the receiver comprising:

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circuitry including an adjustable bandwidth filter component configured to generate a mixing signal and to combine said mixing signal with said information signal to produce a correction signal;

an analyzer configured to analyze the phase of said correction signal and to generate an error signal based on the deviation of the analyzed phase from a reference phase; and

a bandwidth controller configured to recursively adjust the phase of said correction signal such that the phase of said correction signal is substantially equal to said reference phase; said bandwidth controller configured to control the bandwidth of the adjustable bandwidth filter component by selecting a bandwidth based on the error signal generated by said analyzer.

2. The receiver of claim 1 wherein said correction signal comprises an I (in-phase) component and a Q (quadrature) component, and said analyzer further comprises a look-up table for determining the phase of said correction signal; said look-up table accepting said correction signal and generating said error signal.

3. The receiver of claim 2 wherein said analyzer further comprises a normalizer for determining the magnitude of the I component and the magnitude of the Q component, selecting the larger of said magnitudes, and dividing both of said magnitudes by said larger magnitude to output a pseudo-normalized correction signal.

4. The receiver of claim 3 wherein said bandwidth controller further includes a bandwidth calculation mechanism which outputs a bandwidth signal based upon a transfer function.

5. The receiver of claim 1 further comprising a rake receiver with a plurality of independent rake elements collectively acting as a filter which compensates for channel distortion due to multipath effects.

6. The receiver of claim 5 wherein said correction signal comprises an I (in-phase) component and a Q (quadrature) component, and said analyzer further comprises a look-up table for determining the phase of said correction signal; said look-up table accepting said correction signal and generating said error signal.

7. The receiver of claim 4 wherein said bandwidth controller further includes a bandwidth calculation mechanism which accepts said pseudonormalized correction signal and outputs a bandwidth signal based upon a transfer function.

8. The receiver of claim 7 wherein said bandwidth controller further includes a voltage controlled oscillator configured to implement bandwidth adjustments.

9. The receiver of claim 8 wherein said transfer function comprises a continuous function.

10. The receiver of claim 2 wherein said look-up table comprises a matrix of at least eight discrete in-phase component values by at least eight discrete quadrature component values.

11. The receiver of claim 2 wherein said analyzer further comprises a normalization mechanism which determines the magnitude of the correction signal and divides said correction signal by said magnitude to output a normalized correction signal.

12. A method for use with a receiver equipped to receive a CDMA communication signal transmitted on an RF carrier frequency, demodulate said RF carrier frequency to provide a received information signal, and correct phase errors in an information signal which has been modulated on said RF carrier frequency; the method comprising the steps of:

generating a mixing signal and combining said mixing signal with said information signal to produce a correction signal based on filtering at a selected bandwidth;

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analyzing the phase of said correction signal;  
 generating an error signal based on the deviation of the analyzed phase from a reference phase;  
 recursively adjusting the phase of said correction signal such that the phase of said correction signal is substantially equal to said reference phase by adjusting the selected bandwidth used to produce said correction signal based on said error signal.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein said correction signal comprises an I (in-phase) component and a Q (quadrature) component, the method further comprising the step of using a look-up table to determine the phase of said correction signal and generating said error signal in response thereto.

14. The method of claim 13 further comprising the steps of determining the magnitude of the I component and the magnitude of the Q component, selecting the larger of said magnitudes, and dividing both of said magnitudes by said larger magnitude to output a pseudonormalized correction signal.

15. The method of claim 12 wherein the recursively adjusting the phase of said correction signal includes outputting a bandwidth signal based upon a transfer function.

16. The method of claim 12 further including the step of compensating for channel distortion due to multipath effects.

17. The method of claim 14 wherein the recursively adjusting the phase of said correction signal includes generating a bandwidth signal based upon a transfer function.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein said transfer function comprises a continuous function.

19. The method of claim 13 further including the steps of determining the magnitude of the correction signal and dividing said correction signal by said magnitude to output a normalized correction signal.

20. In a CDMA communication system, a method for correcting an incoming signal for phase errors, the system including a receiver having an adjustable bandwidth phase-locked loop (PLL), the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) comparing the incoming signal with a correction signal to produce an error signal;
- (b) normalizing the error signal into a normalized signal;
- (c) analyzing the normalized signal to determine a quantized phase error signal;
- (d) generating a control signal in response to the quantized phase error signal;
- (e) adjusting the bandwidth of a PLL filter in response to the quantized phase error signal and the control signal, wherein the PLL filter generates an error voltage;
- (f) sending the error voltage to a voltage controlled oscillator to generate the correction signal; and
- (g) repeating steps (a) through (f) while the incoming signal is being received.

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21. The method of claim 20, wherein the normalizing step is performed by:

- determining an in-phase (I) and a quadrature (Q) component of the error signal;
- identifying which of the I and Q components has the largest magnitude;

dividing the error signal by the I component if the I component has the largest magnitude; otherwise, dividing the error signal by the Q component.

22. The method of claim 21 including the step of determining the quantized phase error signal by using the I and Q components to index a lookup table.

23. The method of claim 20, wherein the generating step includes:

- estimating the variance of the quantized phase error signal; and
- outputting a bandwidth control signal based on the variance using a transfer function.

24. An adjustable bandwidth phase-locked loop for use in a CDMA communication system to correct an incoming signal for phase errors, wherein the incoming signal is modulated on an RF carrier signal, said phase-locked loop comprising:

- a comparison mechanism for comparing the incoming signal with a correction signal, said comparison mechanism producing a complex error signal having an I (in phase) component and a Q (quadrature) component;
- a processing mechanism for normalizing the complex error signal and producing a quantized phase error signal;
- a phase-locked loop filter having an adjustable bandwidth, said phase-locked loop filter generating an error voltage in response to the quantized phase error signal;
- a voltage controlled oscillator for generating a correction signal in response to the error voltage; and
- a bandwidth adjustment mechanism for controlling the bandwidth of said phase-locked loop filter, said bandwidth adjustment mechanism generating a control signal for controlling said phase-locked loop filter in response to the quantized phase error signal.

25. The adjustable bandwidth phase-locked loop of claim 24, wherein said phase-locked loop filter comprises:

- a lag filter for receiving the control signal and the quantized phase error signal as inputs and, in response thereto, generating estimates of phase error relative to a predetermined value; and
- a lead filter for generating an error voltage in response to the phase error estimates.

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